Act to incorporate the Wateree Presbyterian

Act to incorporate the Zion Baptist Church,

Act to grant a section of land to the widow

Act to repeal the charter of the Town of

Act to repeat the Sumter Land,
Laurensville.
Act to incorporate the Sumter Land,
Joint Stock and Loan Association.
Act to incorporate Marion Lodge, No. 2, I.
O. O. F., of Charleston.
Prospect Baptist

Act to incorporate the Prospect Baptist Church, of Laurens County.

or drawing juries.

Act to incorporate the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, of Charleston.

Act to renew the charter of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's, in Charleston,

Act to renew and amend the charter of the Town of Lowndesville, in the County of

Abbeville, Act to create a causeway over the Big Salke-

Act to create a causeway over the Big Sakehatchie Swamp.
Act to Incorporate the Charleston Land and
Joint Stock Company.
Act to provide for a general license law.
Act to exempt the keepers, officers and employees of the State Penitentiary and Lunatic
Asylum from military duty.
Act relating to the bonds of the State, (the
validating bill.)
Joint resolution authorizing the county
commissioners of Abbeville County te levy

commissioners of Abbeville County to levy and collect a tax of two mills on the dollar. Act to incorporate the town of Ninety-Six. Act to declare public a certain road in

Orangeburg County.

Act to incorporate the Gethsemane Baptist

Act regulating the fees of the land commis-

sioner.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State, (in reference to further issues of bonds.)

Act to incorporate the Darlington Land, Joint Stock and Loan Association.

An act to charter the Laurens and Ashville Pallyrad Company.

Railroad Company.

An act to empower certain persons to build a wharf on Wadmalaw Island.

An act to incorporate the Belief Loan Asso-

An act to amend the charter of the Town of

Greenwood.

An act to incorporate the Mount Bethel

Baptist Church of Laurens County.
An act to charter the Farmers', Laborers' and Mechanics' Association of Orangeburg

County.

An act to reduce all acts relating to secur-

ing and perpetuating the homestead into one act, and to amend the same.

An act to incorporate the Salem Presbyte-

An act for the protection of buoys and

beacons.

An act to raise supplies and make appropriations for the fiscal year commencing No-

yember 1, 1871.

An act to supply the defic ncy in the appropriations for the support of free common school for the year 1871.

An act to charter the Village of Lisbon.

An act relating to the mancial agent (settlement bill.)

PICKET.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

cluding two officers.

In the trial for perjury a large number of witnesses are expected to be brought forward by the prosecution to show that the claimant of the Tichborne estates is Arthur Otton. It is

reported that detectives have arrived from Australia with a warrant for the arrest of Or-

ton on the charge of murder.

BERLIN, March 14.

The Posen apothecary, who was arrested on suspicion of contemplating the murder of Bis-

No negotiations for anticipating the payment of the balance of the war indemnity

have been commenced between France and

Germany yet.
In the Assembly to-day, Minister Dufour

In the Assembly to-day, Minister, Dufour made a powerful speech in support of the bill providing for penalties against the International Society, which he declared was a standing menace to European society. Jules Favre opposed the bill. At the close of the debate, the first clause of the bill was adopted by 501 to 104, making it a criminal offence to belong to the society.

o the society. At the sitting of the budget committee to-

day, President Thiers consented to reduce the army conlingent from 460,000 to 440,000 men,

thereby savingsten million france. The Presi dent urged upon the committee the adoption

dent urged upon the committee the adoption of a tax on raw materials.

Advices received here from Spain indicate that the crisis is at hand. King Amadeus is concentrating his army around Madrid, disarming the National Guard and preparing to defend his throne.

King Victor Emanuel will review the Italian troops stationed in and around Rome during March, in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark and General Von Moltke.

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

New York, March 14.
The sick juror in Mayor Hall's case is dead, which necessitates a new jury and an entire

rehearing.
The board of health found several cases of

small-pox, which physicians were attempting to conceal. The physicians will be prose-

NOT OUR FUNERAL, THIS TIME.

Oh Dear, What Can the Matter Be !

[From the Savannah News, March 14.]

It is not often that the News complains

not yet succeeded. Another instance we hight mention is the fact that a steamer which has been for several years identified with the trade of Savannah was about being sold to parties North and sent away because of the difficulty

North and sent away because of the dimetally encountered in getting subscriptions to the capital stock of a new company amounting to only fifteen thousand dollars. There are other instances that we might also mention, but this is enough, and we but repeat the heading, "What can the matter be?"

PARIS March 13.

marck, was released.

rested on a dozen other charges.

LONDON, March 13.

ciation of Charleston.

Act to amend an act to regulate the manner

Anderson County.

CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1872.

OUR BLACKGUARD SOLONS.

THE LAST HOURS OF A PROFLIGATE AND VENAL LEGISLATURE.

A Fitting Close to a Disgraceful Record -Scenes on the Floor of the House-The Woman Suffrage Business-Mr. Treasurer Parker's Neat Little Trickand minor children of Isaac A. Cowles, and to authorize the county commissioners of Lan-caster County to levy a special tax to pay for The Refusal of Pay Regarded as "Another Form of Slavery"-Acts which have Recome Laws, &c.

### [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, March 13. The agony is over, and the Assembly is adjourned. It has faded away like a nubilous shadow-dissolved like a noxious exhalation. In life it has been unlovely, and in death it has not belied its record. As it lived, it has died-an uncouth, malformed and abortive monstrosity, its birth a blunder, its life a crime, and its death a blessing. The manner of its death was characteristic. It has been said, or it ought to have been said, that a man shows his true character in articule mortes, and the General Assembly has certainly tonight gone out in a perfect blaze of consis-

tency with its recent record. The scene in the night session of the House, which was the final session of this Legislature of unhappy memory, was a subject for a painter, or for an abler pen than that of your humble correspondent. That peculiar float-ing population that fills the hotels (and erst population that his the hotels a legisla-bar-rooms) of Columbia during a legisla-session was present in full force tive session was present in the House, it must be well understood, is a gorgeously appointed chamber, with Axminster carpets to deaden the mps of the memters' brogans, with borate desks which commonly afford the resting places for the same brogans, with gorgeous curtains and cornices and lam-brequins to shut out the sunlight which would dly care to illumine the interior, and with hardly care to illumine the interior, and with a plenitude of cuspadores lavishly distributed with the design of catching tortuitously a molety of the vile expectorations that are as lavishly ejected. All this magnificence, however, only serves to make the use to which it is put the more incongruous, and to-night this gorgeously appointed chamber was crowded with as miscellaneous an assortment of humanity as can well be imagined. The floor was overrun with members and their friends, the aisless were lammed beyond the possibility the aisles were jammed beyond the possibility of squeezing through them, seats to the right and left of the hall, devoted to ladies, were filled with an effusive and chromatic array of

nied with an equative and chromatic array of beauty wherein neutral tints but positive exu-dations predominated, and the gallery was merely a concrete mass of expectant ebony. This was the scene at the hour of assem-bling. The first subject of debate was oppor-tune. It had been understood, as it is gene-rally understood, that the last hours of the session were to be devoted to non-ease and were to be devoted to noncense, and it therefore happened that the first thing in-troduced was the report of the joint imit-tee appointed to consider the memorial of the American Woman Suffrage Association. This was a memorial in which a few of the "shrieking sisterhood" composing the executive com-mittee of the Boston wing of the "woman's right women" had taken upon themselves to beg of the various legislators to secure the beg of the various legislators to secure the right of suffrage to the women of their re-spective States. It may be that these women have not considered the exquisite absurdity of this appeal of theirs to a negro Legislature of South Carolina to redress their fancied wrongs, but really this appeal affords a micro-cosm of the whole course of the North toward cosm of the whole course of the North toward the South since reconstruction. The American Woman Suffrage Association is a body that has sorely taxed the palience of your humble correspondent during his past connection with Northern papers, and I profess to be somewhat familiar with its objects and aspirations, and with the means by which it has sought to accomplish its designs. It is a body which has the sympathy of but few of the ladies of any section of the country, but which, imbued with a magnified sense of its own importance, proposes to confer upon the ladies of America, with or without their desire, the right of suffrage. In pursuance of sire, the right of suffrage. In pursuance of this object the leaders of this wing of the Woman party first directed their attacks upon the Republicans of the North, and were re-pulsed at every point. The Republicans of the North had certainly no overwhelming eason to support the proposition of allowing dies to vote, inasmuch as it was reasonably reason to support the proposition of allowing ladies to vote, inasmuch as it was reasonably certain that ladies, if voting at all, would vote for Democratic measures, and the Northern Republicans persisted in turning the cold shoulder upon the woman's rights movement until the leaders aforesaid turned their shoulders upon the Republicans and sought Democratic aid. Their policy now is, and has been for months, to your correspondent's positive knowledge, to pledge their undying support and adhesion to Democratic principles, if only the Democratic principles, if only the Democratic party will assist them in the accomplishment of their daring designs. Now they are asking a Radical and negro Legislature to help them along, but let a negro woman apply for membership to the American Woman Suffrage Association and she would be indignantly spurned. There is not to-day a colored woman who can claim a membership in that body, and a proposal to admit one would be greeted with derision; and yet this same American Woman Suffrage Association sends down here to ask the negro

set this same American Woman Sulfrage Association sends down here to ask the negro Legislature of South Carolina to extend the rights of suffrage to the women of this State.

The proposition, however, afforded amusement for the last hours of an unprofitable session. It was taken up in all seriousness by a few of the members who falled to see the joke and strenuously advocated it until a motion prevailed to postpone the consideration of the report until the next session of the General ibly, which motion was carried without Byas offered a resolution that the chairman of the committee on enrolled bills by

of the committee on enrolled bills be immediately required to produce the bill known as the validating bill.

Chair rule the motion out of order.

Byas arese to a question of privilege, and stated that he was informed that the validating bill had been cancelled by some member

stated that he was included by some member of the enrolling committee.

Frost, as chairman of the committee on enrolled acts, stated that he had the bill in his possession. That the chairman knows his duties, and intends to periorm them. If the member from Orangeburg sees fit to get it, I would like to see him do it.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Next came a report from the State treasurer to the effect that the pay certificates of the members could only be paid by orders on the county treasurers. This was a subject of vital interest to the legislators, and provoked a storm of debate. Mr. Smart protested against this kilsposal of the members' claims, and declared it illegal, inasmuch as the county treasurers had no business to pay the pay certificates, and ought to send the moneys they collected to the State treasurer. Jones declared that this was only another form of cates, and the State treasurer. Jones are collected to the State treasurer. Jones are clared that this was only another form of slavery, that the colored legislators were used to vote money into the pockets of the State officials, and were then left to whistle for their own accounts. Whipper followed in a forcible speech, in which he reminded Jones and the mambers of the House that they had other members of the House that they had other members of the House that they had been among the first and most rapacious plunderers of the treasury, and should not complain; whereupon Jones retorted that Whipper had been active and industrious in his plundering, and specified the latter's connection with the Code commission as one of them. With this, and similar exhibitions of the brotherly love that exists in the General Assembly, the time was beguiled until adjournment.

In the Senate, the final scenes of the session In the Senate, the final scenes of the session were far more orderly. The principal business transacted was the confirmation, in executive session, of the following appointments: J. P. Watts, trial justice, Laurens County; C. B. Glover, jury commissioner, Orangeburg. County:

The following acts were ratified by the presiding officers of both branches of the Assembly, and subsequently approved by the Governor:

Act to incorporate the Abbeville Agricultural Society.

Act to charter the Sullivan's Island Ferry

Act to incorporate the American Union Lit-Act to incorporate the American Union Lit-erary Society of Gadsden, Richland County. Act to amend an act to grant, renew and amend the charters of certain towns and vil-

THE GREAT ERIE WAR.

Act to incorporate the South Carolina Real Estate, Planting and Mining Company.
Act to incorporate the churches of New
Hope, Bethel Grove, &c., in Laurens County.
Act to incorporate the Town of Townville, A RING WITHIN A RING, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

The Overthrow of Gould-Effect of the Coup d'Etat-How Millions are Managed-The Row at the Opera-House-Final Surrender of Gould-Complete Victory of the English Stockholders.

The New York papers of Tuesday come to us filled with the detailed accounts of the revolution in the affairs of the Erie Railroad, whereby Jay Gould, president of the road, and the old board of directors were ousted from their positions, and a new president, in the person of General John A. Dix, and a new board of directors, were elected. From these accounts we make up the following resume of the events attending this occurrence, so important to the interests of the holders of Erie

THE ATTACK ON THE RING.

The story of the means by which this revo-lution has been brought about in the manage-ment of a great railway, forms one of the strangest romances of finance. The Erie Ring, which was itself a conspiracy, has been overthrown by a conspiracy, which has taken many months of skillful plotting to make successful. The history of it, in brief, is best begun by recalling the announcement of De-cember 16, 1871, to the effect that General Daniel E. Sickies was returning from Spain in the interest of the English stockholders of Erie to make another effort to rescue the road from the rule of Jay Gould and Fisk. The an-nouncement then made was generally regard-ed as unfounded; but yesterday General Sickles appeared publicly as the master spirit who had directed the campaign against Erie,

and had won it.

Immediately on his return General Sickles quietly but actively began operations. His first movements were directed against the legal and legislative strongholds of Erle, and these he found very formidable indeed. The movements against the legal and legislative strongholds did not, therefore, promise brilliant or immediate success, when, about five and had won it. liant or immediate success, when, about five or six weeks ago, the idea was suggested to General Sickles that the undermining of the Ring was a quicker though more dangerous nethod of gaining possession of the road The person who suggested this scheme was a young man, formerly a journalist, named George Crouch. Intimacy with Gould and Fisk, and long service under their Ring, had ciation of Charleston.

An act to charter the Aiken Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Charleston Loan
and Exchange Company.

An act to incorporate the Grand Division of
the Sons of Temperance.

An act to incorporate the Union Baptist
Church of Laurens County.

An act to amend the charter of the Town of given Crouch an evil reputation. He was suspected of being a spy of Gould, a dummy of the Ring, and was generally understood to be the mysterious English stockholder who figured in various suits and financial schemes Crouch represented to General Sickles that many of the directors of Erie were antagonistic to Gould, though atraid of his great power; and that a majority of them could be induced to combine against him. He distrusted Crouch at first, but afterward trusted him fully and through him and others interhim fully, and through him and others inter-views were had between General Sickles and the disaffected directors. This was only ac-complished with the utmost difficulty. The directors were as distrustful of Sickles as of directors were as distrustful of Sickles as of Crouch and Gould, and insisted on secrecy in the negotiations, though General Sickles declared his readiness to go with any one of them and face Gould and his minions and reveal his purpose. But each declared himself fearful of Gould's power, sud the combination was consequently made with the greatest secrecy. The first to enter into the scheme was O. H. P. Archer, who was secretly elected vice-president. the scheme was O. H. P. Archer, who was secretly elected vice-presiden of the road a week before Fisk; death, in anticipation of the latter's arrest. Archer had plainly told Gould that he accepted the vice-presidency to serve the interests of the stockholders, and this made Gould distrustful of him. Mr. Hall was the next direc London, March 13.

The proprietors of the newspaper and job printing offices in London are endeavoring to break up the typographical unions, and a strike of the compositors is imminent.

Three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of the amount required to ball the Tichborne claimant have thus far been found, and the prisoner expects to find the full amount. If released he is certain to be rearrested on a dozen other charges. trustful of him. Mr. Hall was the next director with whom an interview was had through a former aide-de-camp of the general. He, too, consented to engage in the conspiracy, for such, literally, it was, but a conspiracy for a good purpose. Homer Ramsdell was next approached, but he was exceedingly timid, and it was some time before he could be induced to enter into a conference. Finally in this way a combination of eleven directors. this way a combination of eleven directors against four was formed, and the opposing factions stood thus:

For Sould—Jay Gould, president; Dr. Edwin

Earl Granville relative to the Alabana Against Gould—U. H. F. the enemies of the king were paying two dol-lars for his one. He thereupon resolved to throw a large amount of stock on the market, raise two or three million of dollars and buy up the Legislature bodily. The combination thereupon resolved, under General Sickles's direction, to act at once, and on Friday last, in the temporary absence of Gould, issued a request for a meeting. Of course, Gould request for a meeting. Of course Gould, being absent, was not found, and no purticu-lar efforts appear to have been made to find him. The secretary of the company, Mr. O.1s, thereupon drew up a letter to Mr. Archer, from the other members of the board, stating that they were unable to communicate with the president of the road, and requesting Mr. Archer to issue a call for a meeting of the board of directors on Monday, March 11. In response to this application, the call was promptly issued. Meantime General Sickles had arranged with General Dix. S. L. M. Rev. im. The secretary of the company, Mr. brompty issued. Meanting of cherat States had arranged with General Dix, S. L. M. Barlow, W. B. Astor, M. O. Roberts, W. R. Travers, and others, to take place in the new directory, the resignations of several of the old directors being insisted upon. They were informed of the scheme, and directed to be present.

THE MEETING. The "conspirators" were faithful to their promises; the gentlemen who were to be voted in were promptly at their posts, and the whole scheme was successful whole scheme was accessing. One after another the directors resigned, and their places were filled amidst considerable excitement and confusion. Jay Gould was removed from the presidency, and General J. A. Dix was elected in his place. After the meeting Gene-ral Dix notified Jay Gould of the action, and, as president of the road, made a formal de-mand for the surrender of documents and papers in Gould's possession. General Sickles accompanied United States Marshal Crowley n delivering this letter. Gould was in the president's room, surrounded by a strong guard of policemen.

SIEGE OF THE RING. General Sickles approached the door and demanded admittance. No notice was taken of this demand. The doors dividing the offices were held on the other side by a number of persons, and could not be opened. Frederick A. Lane, an ex-director, sprang to one of the sliding door, and a stout, burly individual the other, for the purpose of forcing them open. Mr. Lane's strengh was not equal to the occa-It is not often that the News complains about the state of things in Savannah, but really the lack of public spirit is becoming so apparent that it is the duty of the press to call attention to it. The "funeral invitation" of the Industrial Association of Georgia is now being published in the papers, and that institution, which, through a lamentable financial isliure, was as a fair a success, when the indirect good which it would have done our city is considered, had it been kept up. We now see that it is to be sacrificed, we fear to the detriment of the reputation of our city for public spirit and enterprise. In another column, we record the unsuccessful attempt to provide means for erecting an Odd Fellows' hall, and the proposed dissolution of the association. In this connection we might mention that the building of the Masonic Hall has been postponed for want of funds. For several weeks a prominent and energetic citizen has been endeavoring to raise sixty thousand dollars with which to erect a cotion mill, which would have given employment to many needy persons. He has not yet succeeded. Another instance we might mention is the fact that a steamer which has been for several years identified with the trade str. Lane's strengt was not equal to the occa-sion, who gave way to a reporter, who also tugged in vain. Without instruments of some kind it would be impossible to obtain access to Gould. An ice-pick was obtained, and the doors slightly forced apart, when it was dis-covered that a number of policemen held the doors against the Erie Reformers and in the interest of Jav Gould. A wrench was then doors against the Erie Reformers and in the interest of Jay Gould. A wrench was ther procured and wedged in between the doors gradually forcing them asunder, until they parted with a loud noise and allowed T. G. Shesrman, Gould's counsel, to spring like is cat into the midst of Sickles's friends, who caught him and held him for a second, and then let him go. The doors in the meantim had been closed again, and the besiegers continued to work with hely wench until they were ued to work with their wrench until they ued to work with their wrench until they were again forced open, when there was an instantaneous and unanimous cry of "There goes Gould; there goes Gould!" as the late president of Erie was seen springing successively through the doors of the suite of luxuriously appointed offices, followed hotly by the beslegers, until he secured a temporary safety in the office of the counsellor of the Erie Rail way, at the further end of the hall. A short consultation was held, and another efforting the safety of the safety of the safety and another efforting the safety of the safety consultation was held, and another efforwas made to get into the apartment when gould had secreted himself, but without effect it was then determined to effect an entrance. through the transom of another door situat at the head of the stairs on the Twenty-third street entrance, and General Sickles called for a ladder, in order that he might mount it and get on the other side of the door, but just as

the ladder was brought and he was about to ascend, Captain Petry appeared and prohibited its use on the ground that it was a breach of the peace. Again baulked, General Sickles went back to the door of Gould's hiding-place first mentioned, followed by the police, but leaving a man with the order to secure an entrance, when unobserved and serve it on

when unobserved and serve it on

Meanwhile General Sickles maintained a loud conversation with Captain Petty, his remarks not being entirely relished by that officer. This had the effect of distracting attention from Sickles's deputy, and when the door at which he was stationed was opened he sprang in, and after surveying the interior unobserved for ten minutes, coolly served the order on Gould, who was quite bitter and very much surprised at the proceeding. After recovering his equanimity, Gould explained that it was not so much the service of the writ he it was not so much the service of the writ he feared as personal violènce. After the service the deputy appeared through the door at which General Sickles and Captain Petty were which General States and Capital Fets, were still disputing, and joyfully announced "he's served," "he's served." The cry was taken up and echoed from one end of the rooms to the other, while the deputy[signed an affidavit of his service of the order.

THE BATTLEFIELD AT NIGHT.

A telegram from New York, dated Tuesday says: 'Jay Gould remained locked in his says: "Jay Gould remained locked in his room this morning, the new directors maintaining possession of the remaining offices. Each had a strong force of policemen, deputy sheriffs and roughs ready for hostilities. The party in the interest of the new directors was preity noisy, and excited several false alarms among the Gould retainers. Towards morning the roughs of the new party made a dem. among the course the new party made a demonstration on the vaults, but a sepulchral voice from the depths below stairs warned them to desist, and they did so. After this all was quiet, and the floors of several of the ooms were soon pretty well strewn with the leeping beauties of the sheriff's office and the

### MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

The directors held a meeting about noon, a which General Sickles was present. They passed resolutions that bona fide stockholders shall hereafter have full exercise of their rights to control the direction of this company, and the board will do all in its power to about this result; also approving the bill be-fore the Legislature repealing the classification act, and sending two of the counsel of the board to Albany to urge the passage thereof. GOULD SURRENDERS.

GOULD SURRENDERS.

Jay Gould, signing himself president, to-day, issued an order directing all the clerks and employees to receive instructions only from him. It is believed that none took any notice of this manilesto. Gould subsequently resigned the presidency at a brief meeting, at which the board of directors and General Sickles were present. The resignation of Jay Gould as president of the Erie Railway is said to have been accomplished as follows: have been accomplished as follows: General Sickles was empowered by the board to offer an ultimatum that Gould, the board to offer an ultimatum that Gould, Eldridge, Sherwood and Drake would be permitted to retain their position as directors if they would come into the session of the new board. The general, with difficulty, gained access to Gould's stronghold, where, alter considerable discussion, the terms were acceded to, and these gentlemen attended the session, at which all acts of the new board were confirmed, and Gould's resignation offered and accepted. Lynch and his men were dismissed. firmed, and Gould's resignation offered and accepted. Lynch and his men were dismissed, order was restored, and the police left the building. General Dix then took formal possession of the president's room. Jay Gould said that he was glad to be out of the Erie presidency, the salary of which did not pay for the perpetual harassment that came with the office. He will soon come to Wall street. Latest-All Quiet Along the Lines.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 14. General Dix presided over a full meeting o the Erie directors to-day, and everything ap-peared harmonious.

## WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

In the House to-day the bill paying Kansas \$32,700 for war expenses was passed. The bill authorizing the Southern claims commission to appoint special commissioners to take evidence was passed. A large number of pri-vate bills were reported by the committee on claims and passed. The conference committee eported a bill giving St. Louis \$500,000 for a ite, and \$1,750,000 for public buildings, which

was passed.

In the Senate most of the day was used in a wrangle over precedence. Sherman wants the tariff, Cole wants appropriations, Chandler wants commerce, while other senators the tariff, Cole wants appropriations, Chandler wants commerce, while other senators press comparatively private measures to precedence. Trumbull said it would be folly to pass the tariff, because the House would table it. The House had passed the bill repealing the duty on coal, and Sherman had tacked on the general tariff bill in the face of the constitution, which says that bills for revenue shall originate in the House. The conference report giving St. Louis two and a quarter millions was passed, and goes to the President. The salaries of district judges were raised to five thousand dollars, with a clause authorizing their transfer from one district to another, as the extencies of the service require. This ing their transfer from one district to another, as the extrencies of the service require. This goes back to the House for concurrence. The tariff bill was read. Scott, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of an amendment for free tea and offee. Adjourned.

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

WARRENTON, VA., March 14.
The conference was in session until after twelve o'clock this morning, Bishop Paine finishing reading the appointments at twelve midnight. Resolutions compliments. milishing reading the appointments at twelve midnight. Resolutions complimentary to Bishop Paine, the presiding officers and the Rev. Geo. G. Brook, late Sunday-school agent, were passed. Also to the citizens of Warren-ton for their generous and whole-souled hoston for their generous and whole-souled hospitality in extending the freedom of the town to the entire delegation, three hundred in number. After a harmonious session of seven days, the conference adjourned at 12.40 A. M. to meet again in Baitimore on the first Wednesday in March, 1873. The ladies of Warrenton were interested spectators. Bishop Paine left for Washington this morning and Bishop Doggett for Richmond.

## THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, March 14.
The diminished pressure over West Virginia will continue Friday morning northeastwardly over the Middle and New England States, with cloudy weather and rain except the Morther Company of the March 18 of the Company of the March 18 o over the Middle and New England States, with cloudy weather and rain, except from Northern Ohlo to Northern Vermont and New Hampshire, and northward, where snow will prevail. Cloudy and threatening weather is probable for the Gulf and South Atlantic States to night. Rising barometer, northwesterly winds and falling temperature by Friday morning over the Southern and Middle States, with clearing weather very generally, and probably over the New England States by Friday morning. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Alantic and Gulf coasts. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro- meter	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta, GB. Baitimore. Buston. Oharleaton. Unicago Ouncinnati. Galveston, Tex. Key West, Fia. Enoxville, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn. Mt. Washington. New Orleans. New York. Norfolk. Philadelphia. Portland, Me. Savannah. St. Louis. Washington. Wilmington, N.C.	30.01 30.07 30.16 29.89 30.08 29.84 30.09 30.00 29.96 30.02 30.02 30.03 30.20 29.93	47 66 24 42 70 79 58 54 55 42 87 71 86 55	Calm. W SW N N S E W NW NE SE SE SW	Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Bigh. Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Gentle. Gentle. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Light. Light. Light. Light. Light. Eight.	Fair. Cloudy Clear. Fair. Ulear. Lt. Rai Cloudy Fair. Thring Cloudy Fair. Cloudy Thring Cloudy Thring Cloudy

# THE CONFEDERATE GOLD.

WHAT BECAME OF IT?-THE LAST DAYS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The Facts and Figures Given by the

Confederate Commissary in Charge. Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Moses writes as follows to the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer:

You publish an extract from the Richmon Dispatch in reference to the Confederate gold left by President Davis, at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia. The extract referred to has this sentence, which requires an answer from me:

answer from me:

"I-learn from an old army acquaintance of highest respeciability, who was one of the party formed here to guard it while being transported to Augusta, that the returned soldiers were prevented from helping themselves by being told that the money was to be used for the benefit of our prisoners at the North; that it reached Augusta in safety; the guards were then paid twenty-five dollars each for their services and discharged; and while it cannot be proved exactly what became of the gold, yet it is certain that our suffering boys in prison never heard of it." fering boys in prison never heard of it."

As I am the officer with whom that gold was entrusted, and as I am able to prove to

the curious who desire to inspect the vouchers that the gold was appropriated in exact accordance with my orders, to the utmost farthing, I think it is due to myself that this much further should be added to what the

much further should be added to what the writer in the Dispatch terms "historic interest in-connection with the last days of the Confederacy."

President Davis, General Breckinridge, Regan of Texas, and others of the cabinet, arrived in Washington, Ga., with the gold; General Bragg was also there, and a large body of cavalry who had guarded the gold to Washington, and who received a part of their pay in gold. I had received orders to have 180. ington, and who received a part of their pay in gold. I had received orders to have 180, 500 rations at different points, with which to supply the returning soldiers from General J. E. Johnston's army. The commissary-general J. E. St. Johns. then in Washington, had no funds. I called to see the President, but could not see him; he was exhausted from fatigue. I then had an interview with General Toombs, and told him of the necessity of having funds to supply the troops. The gold had already started, President Davis having left previously. General Toombs had an interleft previously. General Toombs had an interview with General Breckinridge; the result was that I received an order for forty thousand dollars—ten thousand for the quartermaster's department and thirty thousand for the commissary department. This was among the last orders ever issued by the Confederate Government, and was sent by me to General Toombs about a year since, as a historic relic, in which he had acted a generous part in be-half of our seldiers, and is now, I presume, in his possession. I followed the train and overtook it that night, and received sixteen boxes of builton, estimated to contain forly thousand dollars. I returned with this to Washington, and paid on the order of W. F. Alexander, ma-jor and assistant to the quartermaster general, three boxes of buillon, estimated at ten thou-sand dollars, to be opened and weighed before two commissioned officers. These boxes were delivered to R. R. Wood, major and quartermaster, at Washington, Wilkes County, on the 5th of May, 1865. I employed four young men of the Washington Artillery to guard the gold that night and accompany me with it to Augusta. The guard was rendered necessary because there were a great many straggling soldiers and cavalry prowling about Washington. The next morning I started for Barnett, where I would have to wait an hour or two for the Augusta train. A number of cavairymen and returning soldiers went on the same train with us, and when we arrived at Garnett

made what was then called several "charges" upon the gold. These, with the guard and kind assistance of Colonel Sanford, now of kind assistance of Colonel Sanford, now of Montgomery, and private — Shepherd, now of Texas, were successfully resisted.

When I teached Augusta I addressed a letter to General L. McLaws, commanding, and with his concurrence entered into a correspondence with General Mollyneux, who received the funds in my hands—thirteen boxes buillon weighing \$34,955—and he amply provided for the returning troops from the tha United States Commissary Department: so he United States Commissary Department: 80 that the fund, \$4,965 in excess of what I receipted for, was every dollar appropriated as it was intended by the order. The excess occurred from the fact that the buildn when received could not be weighed, but had to be taken in estimate. It was delivered by me to Captain Adams, of Massachusetts, Regimental Provost Marshal of Augusta, weighed at the Mechanics' Bank, Augusta, and certified to by Mr. Hatch, the cashier, and two officers of Gengral Mollyneux's staff. The original of General Mollyneux's staff

to by Mr. Hatch, the cashier, and two officers of General Mollyneux's staff. The original receipt is in the hands of Hon. Jere S. Black. I left it with him in the presence of Colonel J. D. Waddell, present Clerk of the House of Representatives, as I was curious, through some one in Washington, to ascertain whether the builton had been accounted for to the United States; of which fact I am still unadvised. Another curious "historic incident" occurred about this time. The day after the gold (that was carried away by the Confedererate train) left Washington, a cavairyman threw a bag over General Toombs' fence and galloped off. On examining it, the bag contained \$5000 in gold coin. General Toombs immediately sent it by my son to the Federal Quartermaster then stationed at Washington, to be used for provisions to supply such troops as might pass through Washington unprovided for. I could state many amusing incidents, and annoying ones, too, that occurred while I was possessed of the treasure; but suffice to say, in the then condition of the country, determined to execute the order with which I was entrusted, I found \$35,000 in gold an elephant in my hands; and was rejoiced to get rid of it, and at the same time have the soldiers supplied with rations, and the Confederate Government vinsame time have the soldiers supplied with ra-tions, and the Confederate Government vindicated from anything like a disregard to their comforts. Respectfully, R. J. Moses, Late Confederate Commissary for the State of

## WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY.

ST. Louis, March 14.

There will be a mass meeting of the women of the Methodist Church here to-morrow, to consider a plan for memorializing the General Conference of the Methodist Church to permit the ordination of women as ministers. The call for the meeting was signed by ladies holding high social position and of great personal worth.

## JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

Mr. Stansill, of Sumter, has recovered the wagon which was stolen from him some time -Agle Takato, a Japanese gentleman, and

-Agic Takato, a Japanese gentieman, and scholar at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, arrived in Alken a day or two since.

-Winslow Hamilton, who killed Captain George Buller, was tried in Edgefield on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of not

George Builer, was tried in Edgeneid on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

—Mr. N. A. Stedman, Jr., retires from his editorial connection with the Marion Star in a graceful valedictory. Mr. W. J. McKerral retains his poet as editor and proprietor.

—James Hall, a stone mason, and a negro boy were drowned by the upsetting of a boat at the Broad River bridge, on the Air Line Railroad on Monday.

—The breaking of Mustang ponies is now one of the features of village life in Abbeville. Some of them are gentle enough, but the gyrations—"the ground and lotty tumbling"—of others, is a sight to behold.

—A race came off on Wednesday, at the Congaree course, between a large sorrel horse entered by Mr. Tolbert, and a brown pony entered by Mr. Robert Joyner, which was won by the latter, by about three lengths. Distance one-fourth of a mile, single dash. The stakes were for five hundred dollars aside. tance one-fourth of a mile, single dash. The stakes were for five hundred dollars aside. The day was fine, and a large attendance at the course to witness the race. The betting was spirited, two to one in favor of the horse which proved to be the winner.

The Sumter Watchman compliments.

The Sumter Watchman compliments are supported by receiving and says:

Judge Green upon his re-election and says:
"In the difficult and delicate and trying ordeal through which he has frequently passed,
in no case has he been found to swerve or to in no case has he been found to swerve or to depart from the accepted rules of practice and the well-established principles of the law. For this, in these corrupt and degenerate times, when partisan zeal and bias, too, are often thrust rudely aside, right and justice, as involved in the administration of the law—the broad æsis of the people's libertles—we honor him, and the better sense of the people respects and confides in him." spects and confides in him."

ABOUT THE CROPS,

Information Wanted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. Being a constant and appreciative reader of your paper, I beg that you will grant me a

small space in its columns. The uniformly favorable tenor of the crop eports published in THE NEWS since January has greatly astonished me, and leads me to inquire from what sections your information

In this portion of the State, the season has not been so unfavorable and farming operations so backward since the war. In Sumter County, the rains have been so excessive as to seriously retard all field work. I have never seen less ploughing done at this period of the year. The bad condition of the roads in consequence of the rains, has made it impossible for persons living at a distance to bring full loads of fertilizers from the depot, and more time than usual has been consumed in hauling.

there was in the month of January.

If there are others of your subscribers dis posed to send you correct statements concerning the agricultural interest. I take the liberty to say that many other planters of Sumter County, as well as your correspondent, would be glad to see their reports with their names in full. H. A. JAMES.

### AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy of Music. L"The Fair One with the Blonde Wig" was produced last evening at the Academy by the Oates Troupe before a large and fashionable audience. The cast comprised the whole strength of the company, and the blazing bur lesque went off with a spirit which bore testi mony to the perfect training and peculiar tal ents of most of th. performers. The continued success and popularity of Mrs. Cates and her company are due in a measure to the absenc of everything offensive to ears polite in their plays. To night Mrs. Oates takes a benefit in the sprightly and attractive role of "Arline," in Balfe's famous English opera of the "Bohe mian Girl." . Professor Churchill's Readings, &c.,

take place at Hibernian Hall this evening, and will be agreeably varied by choice musical morceaux by that skilful planist, Professo

THE FLORIDA TORNADO. -On Saturday last the City of Jacksonville, Florida, was visited by one of the most terrible storms ever known in that region. It began at one o'clock in the afternoon, and striking Camp Moony, six miles west of the city, it started on its destructive path eastward. In the distance of a mile four dwellings, besides outbuildings, trees, &c. were torn from their places by the violence of the winds and destroyed. The house of Mr. S. Thomas was completely carried away, leaving him and his wife both badly injured among the ruins. Two miles west of the city a colored woman was blown over fifty rods. A house was also here blown away, killing a woman named Wiggins who was within. At the next point Mr. Lercey's house was totally destroyed, his daughter being killed outright. An old colored woman was also blown up in a pine tree, where she lodged until rescued next morning, with fatal injuries. The track of the tornado seemed to be about two hundred the banks of the St. John's was completely de molished. Miss Godfrey was terribly injured, and Jerry Harrison, a colored man, wa crushed to death. The further course of the tornado was marked by large trees uprooted, the ruins of houses and the carcasses of mules, horses and cattle. In the city the greatest consternation prevailed, as the houses rocked to and fro with the violence of the wind, and many persons vacated their houses, preferring to brave the rigors of the storm than to risk being crushed beneath the falling ruins. Fortunately, however, the tornado did not pass directly through the city, and which did not suffer very materially. The casualties, however, were numerous from falling tiles, chimneys, &c. Mr. Lang was struck on the head by the falling sign of "The Forty Thieves" and severely injured. From all accounts the storm was equal to the hurricanes of the West Indies, and Jacksonville has had a most providential escape.

## Hotel Arrivals-March 14.

MILLS HOUSE. J. W. Pegram, Virginia; Wm. Wray, Georgia; Geo. Caroline, New York; Wm. L. Gutter, son, Miss Fannie A. Gutterson, O. C. Deluce. Boston; G. A. Seymour, South Carolina; Cornelius Cass, Charles E. Wilbourn, F. McMulien, Solomon Rice, New York; Geo. Gage, F-E. Wilder, Beaufort.

CHARLESTON HOTEL. H. A. Hall and lady, A. S. Hall, Atlanta; W. Porter, H. B. Corbett, Blackville; G. Boliver, Orangeburg; H. H. Haman and wife, D. W. Ham, Effingham; J. B. Sherman, Greenville; J. D. Sough, South Carolina; P. F. Sarling, Augusta.

CHARLESTON HOTEL. M. Stein, New York; Frank A. Ware, Sa-

vannab; Geo. R. Roxbury, Virginia; D. S. Plume, Connecticut; A. H. Love, New York; Andrew Johnson, Richmond; J. S. Peironnet Chicago; G. A. Groves, Connecticut; J. B. Gould, Virginia; Mrs. Semkins and sons, South Carolina; P. O. Deluce, Boston; W. D. Singleton, South Carolina; Thomas D. Hoxsley, Mrs. D. Hoxsley, Paterson; S. E. McMillan, Marlon; Solomon Rice, New York; Walter S. More, Maryland: J. F. Bush, Rochester; H. Brand, D. Brand, Emma Brand, New York; L. A. Treat, Boston; Wm. Elliott, Beaufort.

## NEWS FROM THE. FAR WEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14. The proprietors of the Atla California were acquitted of libel for calling a lawyer a shyster. The suit was for fifty thousand

dollars.

Arizona dispatches say that Wm. McFarland
was found murdered and horribly mutilated.
The American residents went after a Mexican who was reported to have threatened McFar-iand's life, and, having found him, shot him on sight. His Mexican friends retailated by killing one of the party, on which the Americans made a general raid on the Mexicans and killed four. A fifth entrenched himself in an adobe house, on which the attacking party blew up the house and shot him also. All the business houses in Saniord and Florence are closed in apprehension of attack from the are most numerous and are

Dry Goods, St.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

# BARCAINS

CLOAKS & SHAWLS.

# this Department will be sold at their COST to J. R. READ

During the remainder of the season, GOODS in

### CHEAP DRESS GOODS, 11.00

CONSISTING IN PART OF: COLORED SATINES

DIAGONAL CLOTHS VELOURS POPLINS O was intel

CASHMERES, &c. Especial attention is invited to a lot of assorted POPLINS and MOHAIRS, being offered at 25 cents

### J. R. READ. BLACK DRESS GOODS:

A splendid assortment of new and most approved BLACK DRESS MATERIAL: Black Blarrits. atines, Diagonals, Berlin Corde, Persian Cloth, Alpacas, Empress Cloth, Mohairs, French Merine, l'amise Cloth, Bombazine, Ottoman Cords, &c.

## KID GLOVES.

HARRIS'S "SEAMLESS" KID GLOVES, (first quality.) A full assortment of street colors, and

FRENCH KID GLOVES, at \$1, in dark and light colors, black and white.

# HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

adies' Superior White Cotton Hose, at 50c. Men's Extra Quality Half Hose, at 81, 37% and 500. Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets and Gloves-Men's Berlin and French Calf Gloves lisses' Superior White Cotton Hostery an intelled and J. R. READ. MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY

ADIES' PLAID SCARPS, new

Ladies' Twilled Scarfs, plain White Tarletans, 8-4 French Muslins Colored Tarletans, Evening colors Black Silk Parasols, Glove-fitting Cornets Black Silk Fringes, French Perfumery es, Lace Se:s, Lace Collars, Ruches, &c.

J. R. READ. BLACK SILKS.

BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED REPT VALOURS for Trimmings Black and Colored Poplins.

# SPECIALTIES SOR GENTLEMEN

A new lot of GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, in latest novelties, TIES and CRAVATS, received per last steamer, at greatly reduced prices.

J. R. READ.

DEUGS AND MEDICINES,

## WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

# DR. H. BAER.

Offers his Large and Well-Assorted Stock of DRUGS,

MEDICINES. CHEMICALS

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS.

&c., &c., &c., AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Constantly on hand all the leading Proprietary Medicines-

FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN. FOUNTAIN SYRINGES, the best and most con-

enient for general use. Also, every other kind of Syringe known in the

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Belts, Physicians' Saddle-Bags. Physicians' Pucket-Cases, Elastic Stockings and Medicine Chests.

Druggists' Glassware, of every description, at the lowest rates, and a full assortment of "Druggists' Sundries." Agent for Nattan's "Crystal Discovery for the

Hair."

Agent for the "New York Medical University's" Preparations. Agent for Rison's Tobacco Antidote, and Up-

ham's Antidote to Strong Drink. Agent for the elegant preparations of W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, consisting of a full line of Fluid Extracts, Sugar-Coated Pills Elixirs, Medicated Wines and Syrups, Licorice

and Pepsin Lozenges, &c., &c. Special attention is directed to the following articles of his own manufacture:

GERMAN SOOTHING CORDIAL!

### An excellent Carminative, invaluable in the diseases incident to the period of dentition in children; as also in colic, diarrhœa, dysentery,

other medicines used for this purpose, as it is enirely free from any injurious drug, and CONTAINS NO ANODYNE! It is recommended by the best physicians, and

and other infantile complaints. It is superior to

nothers may administer it with confidence. THE EXCELSIOR HAIR TONIC, is a carefully prepared Dressing for the hair, at

once answering the purposes of hair oil, hair wash, and hair tonic. It contains no sulphur, ead, or nitrate of silver, and is NO DYE!

It will promote a healthy growth of hair, and prevent their falling out, and will not injure the reneral system.

### Baer's Improved Vegetable Cathartic Pills. A gentle Aperient, of purely vegetable sub-

stances, recommended for Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, &c., &c. DOUBLE DISTILLED BENZINE,

for removing grease spots, and cleaning clothes. None but the Purest Drugs used, and satisfac-

tion guaranteed, both as to price and quality.
Order are solicited from Druggists, Physicians, Country Merchants, Planters and others, with the assurance that they shall receive prompt and careful attention.

-The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island fully endorse Grant and Colfax and favor their renomination.

DRESSGOODS.

Should the weather, which is now yery much unsettled, break off fair and warm, it will be some days before planters can put corn in the ground with any certainty of getting a stand, the earth is so wet and cold. There is no more sign of vegetation now than